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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/518
7 July 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with paragraph 13 of its resolution 748 (1992), the Security Council is reviewing the measures imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under that resolution and under resolution 883 (1993). The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as the party affected by those resolutions, has a greater stake in this matter than any other party, and would like to make the following points:

I. The review has now become nothing more than an automatic extension of the sanctions. It is now a matter of routine and is likely to become meaningless, in spite of the fact that the procedure was established by the Council to review the measures taken by the parties concerned in implementation of the Council's resolutions, and to adjust, suspend or lift the sanctions depending on how the resolutions were implemented. Even in those cases where sanctions were lifted or suspended, the decisions to that effect resulted from agreements concluded outside the framework of the Security Council. The best example of systematic extension, without effective review, of sanctions imposed by the Security Council is the way in which the Council reviews the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993). In those cases, the review is limited to short meetings during which no one even bothers to discuss the specific measures taken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to implement resolution 731 (1992), in accordance with international law, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation.

II. During all its contacts with the States members of the Security Council, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has been invited to solve the problem with the other parties, namely, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. But those two countries state that the problem concerns only the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Security Council, and they reject the initiatives made by the Libyan side, as well as the efforts of regional organizations to settle the outstanding issues. All those initiatives have been referred to the Security Council through official letters and in the course of discussions between the chairmen of the aforementioned organizations and the committees established by them in conjunction with the Presidents and members of the Security Council.

III. Immediately after the announcement that two Libyan nationals were considered suspects in the case of the Pan Am aircraft that crashed over Lockerbie on 21 December 1988, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya took the measures set forth in the 1971 Montreal Convention, appointing two judges to investigate the case. But the parties concerned refused to cooperate with those two judges, as a result of which the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation wrote a letter to the Secretary of State of the United States and the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom requesting them to apply article 14 of the Montreal Convention. When those parties rejected that request, the case was referred to the International Court of Justice, where it is still pending.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also proposed direct negotiations or negotiations through the United Nations.

It also agreed that the suspects could appear before a fair and impartial court, at a location where they would be guaranteed a minimum standard of neutrality, far from the climate of bias prevailing in the United States and the United Kingdom.

IV. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya cooperated with the United Kingdom in providing all the information it has about the Irish Republican Army, something that the United Kingdom authorities have themselves confirmed.

V. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya cooperated fully with the French examining judge who visited Tripoli in July 1996. He obtained everything he asked for, as the representative of France stated before the Security Council.

Should the Security Council not take all those factors into account when it is reviewing the unwarranted measures it has taken against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya?

VI. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has serious questions about the hidden agenda behind the imposition of the sanctions. Those suspicions become even stronger when it considers that no commission has been sent to Libyan territory to investigate the alleged links with organizations suspected of having terrorist connections. The fact that the Security Council never mentions the application of paragraph 2 of resolution 748 (1992) bolsters our suspicions concerning the hidden long-term agenda of at least one of the parties concerned. It is difficult to find any other explanation for the fact that the implementation of that paragraph has been deferred, that the question has never been discussed with us since sanctions were imposed, and that there is selective implementation of certain paragraphs of the resolutions.

VII. We are even more convinced of the above because the United States and the United Kingdom have refused to cooperate with us, in violation of articles 6, 7, 11 and 14 of the Montreal Convention, and have refused to follow up our proposals and the initiatives put forward with our agreement by certain regional organizations representing the majority of the international community. These proposals may be summarized as follows:

Trial of the suspects in a third country to be designated by the Security Council;

Trial of the suspects in the International Court of Justice at The Hague, before two Scottish judges and in accordance with Scottish law;

Establishment of an ad hoc criminal chamber in the International Court of Justice at The Hague to try the two suspects.

VIII. Notwithstanding all its respect for the history and impartiality of Scottish courts and its regard for American courts, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would like to reaffirm that it is impossible for the two suspects to have a fair trial either in the United Kingdom or in the United States. It is impossible because of the climate of hostility and bias generated by the media and by statements made by leaders of those two countries, which means that the two suspects cannot be guaranteed their right to a fair trial. In this connection, there is the example of the United States, where it was decided to try Timothy McVeigh not in the State of Oklahoma, but in Colorado, for the same reasons that we invoked years ago, long before the bombing in Oklahoma City.

In the light of the preceding, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya hopes that the forthcoming review to be undertaken by the Security Council during the first half of July 1997 will be a serious review, not a routine one, so that justice might be done, so that the truth might be known and, consequently, so that there might be an end to the suffering of the Libyan Arab people and the neighbouring countries affected by the disastrous consequences of the sanctions. Accordingly, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requests the Security Council to:

1. Name a place other than the United States and the United Kingdom where the two suspects might be tried;

2. Suspend the sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993);

3. Send a committee to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to discuss the text and implications of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) and report thereon to the Council.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/519
7 July 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement issued on 2 July 1997 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the situation in Haiti.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Jean-Louis WOLZFELD
Permanent Representative of
Luxembourg to the United Nations

97-18706 (E) 070797 070797

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 2 July 1997 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the situation in Haiti

The European Union has taken note of the adjournment sine die, announced on 12 June 1997, of the second round of the partial elections in the Republic of Haiti and of the resignation of the Government of Mr. Rosny Smarth on 8 June 1997.

Concerned at the atmosphere in which the electoral process in Haiti was conducted, it very strongly hopes that the Haitian people will be able to express their wishes as soon as possible in free, honest and transparent elections, offering citizens the widest range of opinions and choices in accordance with rules and procedures accepted by all.

It expresses the hope that a new Government can be formed at an early date.

It reaffirms its determination to continue its support for strengthening the rule of law and the economic and social development of Haiti.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/520
7 July 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement issued on 2 July 1997 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the peace agreement in Tajikistan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Jean-Louis WOLZFELD
Permanent Representative of Luxembourg
to the United Nations

97-18712 (E) 070797 070797

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 2 July 1997 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the peace agreement in Tajikistan

The European Union welcomes the peace agreement signed in Moscow on 27 June 1997 between the Tajik Government and the United Tajik Opposition.

The European Union hopes that this agreement will constitute a lasting political settlement of the conflict and will mark the start of a new era of political stability and economic prosperity in the history of Tajikistan.

The European Union would unreservedly encourage all the parties in Tajikistan to cooperate with the Commission on national reconciliation in implementing the peace agreement and hopes that the parties will refrain from any action likely to endanger implementation of the peace agreement.

The European Union pays tribute to the States and international organizations which have played a major role in the peace process and would encourage them to continue their efforts to consolidate peace in Tajikistan.

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/521
7 July 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 JULY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a note verbale dated 19 April 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran.

It would be appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-18718 (E) 070797

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Annex

Letter dated 19 April 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran

Relevant Iranian authorities have reported that Iraqi armed forces on board Iraqi boats and armed with combat weapons have recently begun certain operations against Iranian fishing boats and foreign vessels north of the Persian Gulf and in the Iranian territorial waters. These operations, which include shooting, looting equipment, fishing, and generally harassing Iranian fishermen, constitute an act of aggression and a clear violation of the term of the ceasefire between the two countries. They also reflect a lack of commitment to the principle of friendly and good neighbourly relations.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong objection to such actions and calls upon the Government of the Republic of Iraq to make necessary arrangements to prevent the continuation and recurrence of such actions, which are in violation of the rules and principles of international law.

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/522
8 July 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1997 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith decision No. 176 of 26 June 1997 adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) concerning the OSCE presence in Eastern Slavonia (Croatia) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Theis TRUELSEN
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-18802 (E) 080797

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Annex

Decision No. 176 of 26 June 1997 adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The Permanent Council decides to:

Pursue OSCE tasks in the Republic of Croatia on the basis of Permanent Council Decision No. 112 of 18 April 1996, as amended by this decision;

Reaffirm the availability of all OSCE institutions to assist in the development of democratic institutions, processes and mechanisms;

Authorize the Mission:

- To assist with and to monitor implementation of Croatian legislation and agreements and commitments entered into by the Croatian Government on:
  - Two-way return of all refugees and displaced persons and on protection of their rights, and
  - The protection of persons belonging to national minorities;
- To make specific recommendations to the Croatian authorities and refer, as appropriate, urgent issues to the Permanent Council;

Build up Mission personnel, starting in July 1997, to a calling of 250 expatriates with a view to full deployment by 15 January 1998. The personnel will be deployed by decision of the Head of Mission;

Extend the mandate of the reinforced OSCE Mission for a period until 31 December 1998. Prolongation and changes of mandate will be subject to a new decision by the Permanent Council.

The Permanent Council takes note of the agreement between the Croatian authorities and the Chairman-in-Office to consider this decision as having the effect of amending the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Government of Croatia and the OSCE.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/523
8 July 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of an article published in The Sunday Telegraph on 13 April 1997, entitled "US Hounds Accusers over Claims of Lockerbie Crash Cover-up".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Permanent Representative

Annex

The Sunday Telegraph
13 April 1997
Ambrose Evans-Pritchard

US HOUNDS ACCUSERS OVER CLAIMS OF LOCKERBIE CRASH COVER-UP

"The US Justice Department appears to be waging a campaign of persecution against those who have challenged the official explanation of the Lockerbie disaster. The FBI has used its immense power to sift through the background of whistle-blowers, investigators, and their employers, searching for vulnerabilities that could be exploited in a criminal prosecution.

The chief targets have been those who allege the bombing of Pan Am 103, which took 270 lives on Dec 22, 1988, was an Iranian-Syrian plot that exploited a security breach in a bungled CIA operation.

The US government says this is a conspiracy theory cooked up by the US Aviation Insurance Group (USAIG), the underwriters for Pan Am, to try to avoid liability for up to $500 million in damages for families of the victims. Both the US and British authorities insist the bombing was the work of Libyan terrorists.

Insurance disputes of this kind are typically adjudicated in civil court. But the Justice Department began an extremely aggressive criminal investigation of Pan Am's lawyers and insurers.

The investigation, begun in 1992, was unable to muster evidence of a conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Lockerbie case. But after broadening the scope of its inquiry the FBI managed to sustain a case of fraud against the former chairman of USAIG, John Brennan. This involved insurance claims over a 1987 crash of a USAir commuter plane. Brennan was convicted in July 1996. He is expected to be sentenced later this month. USAIG has accused the government of engaging in a malicious vendetta.

The Justice Department was less successful in its efforts to destroy Juval Aviv, an expert on terrorism employed by Pan Am's insurers to investigate the bombing. He was acquitted on federal charges of fraud last December after an ordeal lasting more than four years.

Aviv, head of a New York security firm, Interfor, was indicted in 1995 for supposedly defrauding a client, General Electric, in a minor security contract involving a fee of $20,683.

But General Electric had never issued a complaint. FBI agents nevertheless visited Aviv's clients demanding files. They were the same agents, Chris Murray and David Edward, who had conducted the Lockerbie investigation.

'The whole thing was obviously trumped up in revenge for his role in the Pan Am 103 disaster case,' said a juror afterwards.

Aviv has now filed a claim alleging malicious prosecution, violation of constitutional rights, and the launch of a campaign to discredit him 'in retaliation for his report to Pan Am'.

It was Aviv's report in 1989 that first sketched the outlines of a cover-up. He claimed a rogue CIA unit had allowed a Syrian drug ring to smuggle heroin on Pan Am flights from Frankfurt to New York. He said this was to gain help in the release of US hostages in Lebanon. But the operation was penetrated by Iranian-backed terrorists who exploited the Pan Am channel to plant a bomb on flight 103.

'Aviv stirred up a lot of trouble, playing on the emotions of the families,' said Vincent Cannistraro, former chief of counter-intelligence for the CIA. 'He goes around saying that he used to be a member of Mossad, but the office of the Israeli prime minister has written a letter denying it. The man's a fraud.'

But documents introduced at his trial paint a more complex picture. An internal FBI memo, marked secret, confirmed his 'past association with the Mossad'. Other documents corroborated his claim to have served as a security consultant to the FBI, Secret Service and other US agencies.

Aviv believes he was indicted in 1995 to destroy his credibility just as claims of a Lockerbie cover-up were gathering momentum.

A film that supported his theories, The Maltese Double Cross, was about to be shown in Britain for the first time. It was never broadcast, but families of the victims had a private screening.

The US embassy in London, joined by the Crown Office, went on the offensive, calling him a 'fabricator ... recently arrested in the US for defrauding an American company'.

The same treatment was meted out to another source for the film, Lester Coleman, who had worked for the US Defence Intelligence Agency. The embassy said he was 'a fugitive from justice, wanted in the US for perjury related to the Lockerbie case and for passport fraud'.

Coleman was indicted in 1993, four days before the British launch of his book, Trail of the Octopus - still unpublished in the US - confirming that the American government was indeed running 'controlled' heroin deliveries from Lebanon on Pan Am flights out of Frankfurt.

He returned to the US from exile in Sweden last year to clear his name and now awaits trial in New York.

The US government's actions clearly indicate something is amiss in the Lockerbie case. Fabricators are usually ignored, so perhaps it is time to pay close attention to the charges of Juval Aviv, Lester Coleman, and apostles of the 'Syrian Connection'."

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/524
8 July 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1997 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to refer to the joint letter dated 27 June 1997 from the Permanent Observers for the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the United Nations (S/1997/497), enclosing a joint letter from the Secretaries-General of those two organizations relating to the question of the sanctions against Libya.

The letter of the Secretaries-General once again tries to misrepresent the question of Libya as a dispute between Libya and two countries. This is not the case. The sanctions imposed on Libya in Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) were as a result of the Libyan Government's refusal to comply with obligations which had been required of it by the unanimous decision of the Security Council in resolution 731 (1992). The question which the Council continues to address, therefore, is not a dispute between a few States, but the matter of Libya's continued defiance of a unanimous and binding decision of the Security Council.

We regret that the letter of the Secretaries-General of OAU and LAS does not mention the existence of any of the Security Council resolutions relating to Libya, nor does it mention Libya's failure to comply with them. Instead the Secretaries-General repeat earlier proposals for trial of the Lockerbie accused in a venue outside Scotland or the United States, proposals which do not conform to the requirements of the relevant Security Council resolutions. We do not believe that Council decisions should be a matter of negotiation; they should be obeyed in full.

The Government of Libya knows that for the sanctions against it to be swiftly lifted, all it needs to do is comply with the Council's resolutions. Yet it continues to refuse to take such a step. The first objective of all Member States and regional organizations interested in seeing an end to this matter should be to persuade the Government of Libya to fulfil its obligations so that sanctions can be lifted and the authority of the Council be upheld.

In the meantime we have taken note of the proposals in the joint letter of the Secretaries-General relating to humanitarian flights. Resolution 748 (1992) of course already contains provisions for the Libyans to apply to the Committee established pursuant to that resolution for special dispensation for humanitarian flights. We would like to reiterate our willingness to continue to consider such applications, as provided for in resolution 748 (1992), which does not limit humanitarian needs to medical evacuations. In addition, for the last three years the Committee has permitted flights to the Hajj, thus facilitating travel by Libyan citizens to undertake this act of religious devotion. We see no reason why this practice should not continue.

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alain DEJAMMET
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Stephen GOMERSALL
Chargé d'affaires of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the
United Nations

(Signed) Bill RICHARDSON
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America to the
United Nations

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General Assembly
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Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/938
S/1997/525
8 July 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 3 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 1 July 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tuluy TANÇ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-18790 (E) 080797

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ANNEX

Letter dated 1 July 1997 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 23 June 1997 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations which was circulated as document A/51/931-S/1997/489.

I wish to state that the allegations put forward in the said letter constitute a gross distortion of the facts pertaining to the matter of Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. It is not my intention, therefore, to enter into polemics on this matter, particularly on the eve of the intercommunal talks scheduled to take place in New York from 9 to 13 July 1997. I wish to underline, however, that similar charges have been amply dealt with and refuted in the letter dated 9 April 1997 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Taner Etkin, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (E/1997/21, annex, appendix).

It will be recalled that in his letter Minister Etkin stressed that the Turkish Cypriot authorities do not practise any discriminatory policy towards Greek Cypriots living in the Karpas region and that, in fact, unilateral goodwill measures aimed at further improving the living standards of the Greek Cypriots residing in the area have been implemented over the last few years. It is noteworthy that the United States State Department report entitled "Cyprus: Humanitarian Issues" of September 1996 describes the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots living in northern Cyprus in the following terms: "While living standards are lower than that in the south, they are on a par with those of Turkish Cypriots in the area."

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about the living conditions of the Turkish Cypriots residing in south Cyprus. The above-mentioned United States State Department report states that "the approximately 360 Turkish Cypriots who live in the south face problems in obtaining documents and complain of harassment, surveillance and some discrimination in obtaining jobs". The United States State Department human rights report for Cyprus (1995) contains similar findings. The inhuman social, economic and racial discrimination suffered by Turkish Cypriots in the south has even been reported by the Greek Cypriot press, notably by the Greek Cypriot daily Alithia of 30 December 1996. The paper reveals that the Turkish Cypriot residential areas in the south are "plagued by poverty, suffering and unemployment".

In view of the above and particularly the upcoming talks in New York, the Greek Cypriot side should desist from engaging in this campaign of disinformation and the fabrication of artificial issues, so that an atmosphere conducive to the finding of an overall solution to the Cyprus question can be created.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

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General Assembly
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Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/939
S/1997/526
8 July 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 3 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 2 July 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tuluy TANÇ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-18796 (E) 080797

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ANNEX

Letter dated 2 July 1997 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 23 June 1997 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contains allegations regarding "violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus" (A/51/932-S/1997/490).

Similar allegations, which are put forward to uphold the myth that the Greek Cypriot side has sovereignty over the whole of the island, have been amply dealt with and refuted in my previous successive communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 16 June 1997 (A/51/926-S/1996/470, annex). I will, therefore, confine myself to reiterating that flights within the airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place within the competence and jurisdiction of the authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and the Greek Cypriot side has no say in the matter whatsoever.

It is regrettable that on the eve of the upcoming intercommunal talks, to be held in New York from 9 to 13 July 1997, the Greek Cypriot side persists in its campaign of harmful rhetoric. Evidently, the Greek Cypriot side is far from coming to terms with the concept of power-sharing with the Turkish Cypriot side on the basis of equality, as called for in successive United Nations resolutions. I trust that all concerned will impress upon the Greek Cypriot side that this is the time when common sense and realism, not propaganda, should prevail, so that the upcoming talks will produce the desired results.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus